Secrt. II.-27—100,006—21-5-53.

Dev (1948) Department.

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G.O. No 124

Dated 9 1 48

[Despatch Abstract.]

Administration Report - Textile Control Department - 1946-47 - Recorded.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
Development Department.

Memorandum No. 69676/MI/47-7 dated 8th January 1948.

Sub:- Textile - Textile Control Department - Administration Report for 1946-47 - Salient features.

The Salient features of the Administration Report of the Textile Control Department for 1946-47 are given below.

2. During the year under review the administration of the Textile Control Department was reorganised and the Collectors were made fully responsible for all items of textile control work which could be done on a district basis such as licensing, internal distribution of cloth and yarn and enforcement of textile control measures. In order to enable the Collectors to discharge their duties, one I.A.T.C. in the gazetted grade was appointed for each district except the Nilgiris. During the year under review authorised Controllers were appointed in four textile mills with a view to check blackmarketing at the source of fraction.

3. Cloth distribution:- The per capita allotment for the South Zone was reduced further, during the period under report. At the beginning of 1946, it was 12 yards per annum, but a ten per cent reduction was imposed with effect from June 1946 owing to the deterioration in cloth production. Even this was not allowed at all for the month of December 1946, on the ground that the allotments made for the previous months could not be supplied actually owing to short production. From 1st January 1947, the allotment was reduced to 10 yards per annum. The Madras Government pleaded for a flat per capita ration for all Provinces and States in India except Baluchistan and the North West Frontier Province, but the Government of India have prescribed reduced differential rations for the current year.

Committee:- The Village Taluk and District Food Committee constituted by the Government to assist the food administration have been enlarged and invested with powers to deal with the distribution of mill cloth.

Overhauling of licences:- Steps have also been taken to overhaul the licences under the Textile Control orders with a view to render the control of licences effective to bring cloth within easier reach of the rural consumers and to give greater opportunities to Harijans and Co-operative institutions.

Rationing:- From August 1946, a scheme of informal rationing of mill cloth was introduced in Urban areas. Under this scheme, retail dealers were authorised to sell 4 yards per adult and 2 yards per child on the basis of the Food ration card in Madras City and 2 yards per adult and 1 yard per child in the mofussil. The Government have finally decided in favour of a flat ration of 5 yards per adult and 2 yards per child for all areas in the Province.

Cotton yarn:- Owing to several reasons there has been a fall in yarn production in mills in our Province and throughout the year 1946-47 this Province never got its full

quota guaranteed by the Government of India under the October 1945 Agreement.

Artificial Silk yarn:- The All India Control over the prices and distribution of artificial silk yarn was withdrawn from 1st October 1946 - control over the distribution was, however, continu in the Province althrough the control over prices removed.

Handloom cloth price control:-With a view to bringing down the prices of handloom cloth Government promulgated the Handloom Cloth (Price Control) Order, 1946 and the Madras Handloom Cloth (Control) Order, 1947. The Government have also constituted a Provincial Handloom Wages Board to advise them on matters relating to the fixation of the maximum weaving wages.

Export of handloom cloths:-In the course of the year the Textile Commissioner, Bombay intimated the decision of the Government of India that replacements by mill cloth will not be made in respect of handloom cloth exported from this Province to areas in India outside the South Zone with the exceptation of Bengal and Hyderabad, except with the consent of the importing Provinces. With a view to restricting exports to the quantity which would be replaced, all 'exgratia' quotas were cancelled as also the quotas of those who did not export business for a period of six months, after August 1946.

The Madras Handloom Cloth Production (Control) Order,1947:-

With a view to reducing the production of export varieties and increasing the production of utility varieties the Government promulgated the Madras Handloom Cloth Production (Control) Order, 1947, under which the Provincial Textile Commissioner has powers to give directions to any producer regarding the varieties and specifications of cloth which he shall or shall not manufacture.

Silk Control:- The Government of India withdrew with effect from 17.9.1946 their notifications relating to the control over the prices of silk. The Provincial Government also removed its control over pure silk yarn and silk fabrices on 30.9.46 on which date the Defence of India Rules lapsed.

Development of Khadi:- The Government have formulated a comprehensive scheme for the development of khadi. The scheme consists of two parts, viz., Intensive and Extensive. The Intensive Part is to be worked in seven selected centres in which khadi has already made substantial progress; while the extensive part will be tried in all the 27 firkas selected for general Rural Development. The object of the intensive part of the scheme is to arrange for the production in each of the seven selected centres of sufficient khadi for supply to the entire population of the area at the rate of 20 yards per adult and 10 yards per child per annum.

As an essential part of the scheme and to ensure that trained personnel is available to train spinners and weavers in the Intensive and Extensive areas, the Government have arranged to conduct at their cost with the assistance of the All India Spinners' Association the following courses of training:-

(a) Accelerated three months' course in Spinning;
(b) Khadi Pravesika Course (on year course in Khadi work).
(c) Bunayi Karya Kartha Course (one year course in weaving).

In order to ensure the development of Khadi throughout

the Province on sound lines, the Government have decided that the activities of private Khadi producers and dealers in the Province should be regulated so as not to hamper the work done by the Government agency, the All India Spinners Association and the Organisations certified by it and other organisations that may be approved by Government. They have therefore promulgated the Madras Khadi (Control) Order, 1947.

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26.11.49.

To
The Public (General) Departm
The Provincial Textile Commissioner.
The Consul of the United States of America at Madras.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
Abstract.

Administration Report - Textile Control Department -1946-47 - Recorded.

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DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

G.O. Ms. No. 124. Dated the 9th January 1948.

Read:-

From the Provincial Textile Commissioner, D.Dis. 118919/47 dated 31.8.1947.

Order:-

R E C O R D E D.

(By Order of His Excellency the Governor).

x x x

To
The Provincial Textile Commissioner, Madras.
The Provincial Administration Report Officer, Madras.
The Public Department.

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/True copy/

Superintendent,
Madras Record Office.